# Objective 1

1) Worldview is a description of reality providing natural and believable knowledge, which is generally accepted by the members of a cultural group because it meets their needs, creates order and coherence, and provides basis for prediction. This affects individuals because you are always involved in many different ways of life and with many different cultures that have different beliefs. These worldviews alter a person’s sight on the world and affect how they make decisions.

2) Some reasons the Europeans traveled to North America were that they needed raw resources and markets for their products, they found that there were certain lands that had great military strategic value, they wanted to spread the message of Christianity, they got rid of the undesirables of society by shipping them out, Europe was becoming overpopulated, Europe had just recovered from the plague, and they believed that colonies were seen as more of a National power.

3) 1)a)i) They were ruled by a chief who was the eldest son of the mother.

ii) They lived in large houses made of cedar trees, which were from 20 to 60 feet wide and anywhere from 50 to 150 feet long.

iii) One of the most common customs was potlatch. Dancers often wore animal masks and decorated themselves from head to toe with paint and feathers.

b)i) They were ruled by a chief who was elected.

ii) They lived in tipis, and survived by hunting buffalo with what they believed was very advanced weaponry.

iii) The tribes kept moving following the seasons and the migration of the buffalo. The Plains Indians created tipis because they were easily disassembled and allowed the simple life of following the buffalo.

c)i) They were ruled by a chief who was elected.

ii) They lived in homes called longhouses. These were long, rectangular homes with frames made from wood from young trees or saplings and covered with bark that was often sewn together.

iii) They were expert farmers and farming was the main focus of their lives.

d)i) They were ruled by a chief who was elected.

ii) They occupied a territory, sometimes known as a Huronia, around Lake Simcoe and to the south east of the Georgian Bay.

iii) The four tribes comprising the confederacy were the bear, the cord, the rock, and the deer.

2) A civilized society is one where there is order, law, a leader, and civilized citizens that abide by the law.

3) No they were not more advanced than the Europeans. The Europeans had much more technologically advanced equipment Ex. Boats that can cross the Ocean.

4) No, they were not more civilized than the Europeans; the Europeans had more established law, religious beliefs, and technology.

5) As a European explorer, I am very excited to be traveling to the new world and am looking forward to enjoy the many resource this land has to offer. The Natives were portrayed to be savages back home but they are nice people. It is quite difficult to communicate at the moment but it is slowly getting better. We are beginning to trade for their beaver pelts which are worth the price of gold in Europe. I am feeling great about how well we are being greeted and the spoils of the land. My hopes are that we can find a communication system where we can both understand each other and continue to build our partnership with the Natives. My concerns are the winter in the new world. I have heard it is five times more harsh than European winters and many of my friends have died because of the winter.

4)a) The citizens of the Iroquois Nations took part in a consensus decision making process in which all participated.

b) The representatives of the people must have been accountable, or the people would get rid of him and get someone else.

c) The citizens of the Iroquois Nations took part in a consensus decision making process in which everyone participated.

d) The process was that all of the nations had to agree with each other before anything can happen, if one nation doesn’t agree, they must revise the proposal.

# Objective 2

1) The relationship between the People and the Land is an integral part of the First Nations governance. It is the land that gives them a deep sense of place and a sense of self. For some Nations the very social structure of the community is embedded in the land. Some technologies they had were tipis, birch bark canoes, and log buildings.

2)a) The Europeans arrived at North America while looking for a route to the markets of the Orient. While the route to the Orient was not successful, the explorers were able to return to Europe with resources such as furs and fish.

b) The Europeans found vast stocks of cod on the Grand Banks off the coast of Newfoundland. Cod fishing led to the contact and trading between the First Nations and the Europeans.

c) The Europeans believed that the land and its resources were at the disposal of the people. They thought that the people wiling to expend the energy, costs, and having the organization and means to acquire the land, should get the rewards from the lands.

d) Europeans believed that because they discovered the land overrode and Aboriginal claims to ownership. The early methods of the First Nations provided more than adequate backup for the occupation of distant lands and peoples.

3)a)i) Sir John Franklin was an English explorer who proved the existence of the Northwest Passage. From 1819 to 1822, he explored parts of the Northwestern Canadian coast. On a second expedition, from 1825 to 1827, he explored the North American coast from the Mackenzie River, in Northwestern Canada, and West to Point Beechey. In 1845, Franklin sailed from England with 128 men to Canada in search of the Northwest Passage. The ship became trapped in ice. The freezing and starving survivors resorted to cannibalism.

ii) Samuel de Champlain was a French explorer who mapped much of northwestern North America and started a settlement in Quebec. He also discovered a lake and named it after himself. He was important in establishing and administering the French colonies in the New World. In 1608, Champlain led 32 colonists to settle Quebec to establish it as a fur-trading center. Only nine colonists survived the first winter in Quebec, but more settlers arrived the following summer. In 1609, Champlain befriended the Huron Indians and helped them fight the Iroquois. It was during this venture that he discovered Lake Champlain.

b) While the Europeans were engaged in the fur trade and fishery, there was also no conflict with the First Nations over the ownership of the land. The people engaged in the fur trade wished to maintain good relations with the First Nations. Their ability to trade depended on it. The fur traded promoted contact between the Europeans and the First Nations. The European goods, received in exchange for furs, became desired by many of the first nations peoples.

## The Big Question

I believe the interaction between First Nations culture and European culture was a mutual collaboration and that the two groups received equal amounts of benefits and setbacks for a number of reasons. The benefits for the Europeans would be that they gained and shared land, they got heavily involved in the fur trade which netted them lots of money, and they gained much needed resources that were scarce in Europe. The benefits for the First Nations would be that they had a large market to sell their furs, they received protection from the Europeans in time of war, and they got new technologies from the newcomers, in the form of weapons and housing. Some setbacks for the two groups were that there was not an outright owner of the land, and though the Europeans were helping the First Nations in times of war, they were only fighting other First Nations group.

# Objective 3

1)a) The European explorers from France settled in New France.

b) The European’s idea was to use the European system of government and decision making in their newly established North American colonies. Decision making was made to meet the need of the leaders who were in Europe. Most of the European residents of the new colonies had almost no input into decision making.

c) Women in New France were denied the participation in decision making, whereas women in the Iroquois Confederacy had the right to participate. The society was patriarchal, with farms and businesses passed on from fathers to sons. In the eighteenth century, women had, on average, seven children.

d) Jeanne Mance established a hospital, the Hotel-Dieu in 1642. It served the medical needs of the Huron population. Marie Guyart created schools for both of the First Nations and European residents. She also provided food for the colony’s needy, and prepared dictionaries in the French-Algonquin and French-Iroquois languages.

2)a) The European missionaries wanted to convert First Nations peoples to Christianity. This created mistrust and was sometimes combated with active opposition.

b) The missionaries were from Europe. They challenged and disapproved of the traditional First Nations beliefs and values and they promoted the acceptance of the European customs, religion, and beliefs. I believe that this is still present today.

## Britain and Policy for Quebec: Assimilation or Accommodation

a) The Seven Years War involved all of the major European powers of the time. The war pitted the English against the French in Canada. Britain and France competed for economic, political, and military supremacy in North America. Some of the battles included the Siege of Quebec, and the Fall of Louisbourg. Louisbourg was intended to guard the entrance of the St. Lawrence. Gaining control of this post would give you the control of the St. Lawrence River.

b) Britain’s war aims were to destroy the French Navy and merchant fleet, seize its colonies, and eliminate France as a commercial rival. France found itself committed to fighting in Europe to defend Austria, which could do nothing to aid France overseas. The Treaty of Paris was signed February 10, 1763 by the kingdoms of Great Britain, France and Spain, with Portugal to end the Seven Years War.

## Assimilation and Accommodation

a) The Royal Proclamation of 1763 had the British hoping to assimilate the French Catholic population by bombarding the population with English speaking settlers from the thirteen colonies.

b) For First Nations it established the framework for the negotiation of Indian treaties with the Aboriginal people of large sections of Canada. For the French, it established a government for four areas of North America, which included Quebec.

## Britain and the American Revolution

The king appoints British Governors that control decision making in the Thirteen Colonies. Many colonies believed that because their colonies were not represented in the Parliament in London. The British Parliament had no right to tax the colonies. The citizens were British, English, and protestant colonists. In the Quebec Act, the province’s territory was expanded to take over part of the Indian Reserve, including much of what are now southern Ontario and other states in the USA. The oath of allegiance was replaced with one that no longer made reference to the Protestant faith. It guaranteed free practice of the Catholic faith, and it restored the use of the French civil law for private matters while maintaining the use of the English common law for public administration. The impact was that the USA was formed, the French had their ways preserved, and Ohio was given to the USA.

**The Loyalists**

The former Thirteen Colonies were the United Empire Loyalists and they migrated to them remaining British possessions in North America. The Loyalists were determined to retain the political rights they had enjoyed in the former Thirteen Colonies. Those rights included an elected assembly. The influx of loyalists in Canada made them the majority, and created a large area of “dislike” towards Canada because the British did not like the French and the Americans. The loyalists significantly influenced colonial and Canadian politics and they also spread their message of Christianity. Some first nations supported the British during the American Revolution. They were forced to leave their traditional lands and migrate to British North America. The British wanted to avoid conflict with the First Nations over the granting of lands to the arriving Loyalists.

## The Constitutional Act

The Act consisted of Quebec being divided into two Colonies along the Ottawa River to create Upper and Lower Canada because the Loyalists did not want to reside in a French dominated colony. The new colony of Upper Canada was dominated by English speaking settlers. Each of the new colonies was given an elected assembly. In each colony, the Governor and his appointed Councils that had veto power that made them able to override or cancel the decisions of the elected assembly. The council encountered a group of rebels that brought the concept of responsible government as a challenge to their privileged positions. Those promoting responsible government were often labeled as being pro-American and anti-British. Some positives are that there is a government in the colonies of Canada and the colony size increased by large numbers with the influx of loyalists. Some negatives are that there are rebels, and there were many groups that dislike the Loyalists. An oligarchy is a small group of people that makes all the decisions in a community of colony. This impacted the citizens of Upper and Lower Canada because if a decision was made in one section that the other section may or may not approve of then this created even more tension between the already tense French and English sections.

## The War of 1812

1) Some major causes were the fact that the British were supplying and aiding the Indians when they were at war, a series of trade restrictions were introduced by Britain to impede American trade with France, the forced recruitment of U.S. citizens into the Royal Navy, and most significantly, was the rebel group that did not like the way the government was running the colony.

2) In Lower Canada, present day Quebec, the British recognized that Lower Canada, especially Quebec City, was key to a successful defense. The Americans launched only one major attack against the colony, which was denied by a mixture of British troops. In Upper Canada, the eastern part of the colony faced a long open frontier with the Americans. The Americans made more serious invasion attempts throughout the war along the Niagara frontier, where much of the heavy fighting took place. Here they were not successful and the Americans did not pursue their advantage but withdrew to their Detroit base.

3) The Treaty of Ghent, signed on Christmas Eve, 1814, returned all territorial conquests made by either side but forced the British to abandon their tribal allies in the Northwest. The Rush-Bagot agreement was that the two countries should agree to limit naval armaments to one ship each, on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and 2 each on the Upper Lakes.

## Defining the State and Society

The ruling oligarchy for Upper Canada was The Family Compact. They controlled the government through the Executive Council and Legislative Council. Lower Canada was controlled by Chateau Clique, who had similar power to the Family Compact. They both did not want to give up their power.

The Upper Canada reform leader was William Lyon Mackenzie, and the Lower Canada reform leader was Louis Joseph Papineau. They wanted an elected assembly, representing the interests of the general populace that should be the main decision makers and that assembly should control both the revenues and the general conduct of government.

## Governance

The British Government of the 19th Century and the government of Canada today have many similarities. Voting was open to public and voters bribed and intimidated during the process. Some differences were that women and the First Nations were not allowed to vote during the British 19th Century, and in Canada they allowed equal rights for everyone.

## Road to Rebellion

In Lower Canada, the leader of the reformers was Louis Joseph Papineau, who served as speaker of the Assembly from 1815 to 1837. In Upper Canada the leader of the reform was William Lyon Mackenzie. The issue for Lower Canada was the ethnic/linguistic factor, whereas the problem for Upper Canada was the heavy flow of immigrants. In Lower Canada, the political deadlock led to violence. Rural overpopulation, bad farming practices, and a wheat fly infestation created an economic depression. During an election riot in 1832, government troops killed three French Canadians. Papineau used this event to attract support to his reform movement. In 1834, he introduced 92 resolutions, which criticized the ruling oligarchy. Once Mackenzie heard of the armed resistance in Lower Canada, he and his followers started to fight. Like Lower Canada, the rebellion lacked leadership and was poorly organized. The first battle between the rebels and the government forces happened on December 7, 1837, and resulted in the rebel forces retreating. Mackenzie fled to the United States.

## Lord Durham

Lord Durham was sent to investigate the causes that precipitated the rebellions and to propose solutions. He recommended that responsible government be introduced, and that jurisdiction over imperial and local matters be clearly separated. He recommended uniting the legislatures of the two Canadian Colonies into one legislature. The government united the two provinces, but did not completely follow Durham’s advice. Despite population differences, the two former colonies were each given 42 members in the new legislature.

## The Big Question

Since the 17th Century, Canada has over gone many changes in their governing techniques and decision making styles. It first started as a completely controlled area of Britain that the people of the land had no voice. The common person had no way of getting their idea out into the public. As the years went on, the Loyalists moved in from the USA, which divided Canada into two colonies. This brought a new oligarchy government to each section where there was a small group of people that controlled all decision making in their respected colonies. From this we found the groups of reformers that fought against the government. The groups were not successful in their battles, but their message was clearly sent to the British Government overseas. This forced them to unite the two colonies of Canada into one with one legislature with equal numbers of representatives from each section. This has left an everlasting impact on Canada because though everyone may have the right to vote and speak his or her mind, it will ultimately come down to what the white, English speaking male says. So we may think we are free and unique because of our three dominant cultures in our country (English, French, and First Nations), but really only one of these groups has legitimate power and respect.